

TO PURCHASE EMBASSIES

House Passes Lowden Bill by Vote of 141 to 39.

LONGWORTH LED FIGHT

Lincoln Memorial Measure Also Passed—St. Lawrence Dam Bill Defeated.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Feb. 7.—After repeated failure at former sessions to obtain such legislation, the sponsors of a bill authorizing this embassy to purchase or erect its own embassy buildings abroad saw their efforts rewarded in the House this afternoon, when the Lowden bill was passed, under suspension of the rules, by a vote of 141 to 39. The defeat of the St. Lawrence dam bill, and the passage of the Lincoln memorial bill, were the only other business transacted in the House this afternoon.

Mr. Longworth declared that there were only two ways of broadening the scope of the American diplomatic corps. One was to increase the salaries so as to enable a comparatively poor man to live on a scale equal to that of his colleagues, and the other was to provide him a suitable home in which to live.

Mr. Longworth appealed especially to the Democrats to support the bill, claiming that it had been endorsed by William Jennings Bryan and Samuel McKim.

It is also strongly recommended by a Republican of Democratic tendencies, using that word in its broad sense—the President of the United States. Mr. Longworth continued.

Representative Underwood asserted that every Secretary of State since Mr. Olney had urged that this government own its own embassies. The legislation, he added, was desired by President Taft and Secretary Knox.

Representatives Underwood, Cullom and Sloan led the Democratic opposition. They saw in the plan a continuing expense to the government, as the buildings must be kept up and the embassies must be erected or purchased.

"What a poor man would do with a \$300,000 mansion?" demanded Mr. Cullom, in attacking Mr. Longworth's plea that some one except a millionaire should be enabled to erect a foreign post.

Thirty-six Democrats, however, voted with the Republicans when the bill was on passage. No Republics are expected in getting the bill through the Senate.

The Lowden bill provides that the Secretary of State shall proceed to purchase or erect suitable buildings for the use of American diplomatic representatives, not more than \$300,000 to be expended upon such buildings in any one year. It also provides that the limit of cost of any embassies, including site, repairs and furnishings, shall not exceed \$100,000. The selection of buildings and plans is left to the discretion of the Secretary of State. It is estimated that it will eventually require \$300,000 to carry out the provisions of the bill.

The House passed the Senate bill providing for a commission to obtain plans and designs for a suitable monument or memorial to Abraham Lincoln in this city. It is estimated that this memorial will cost about \$2,000,000 and be the most imposing of all the memorials here, save the Washington monument. The commission is to be composed of President Taft, Senator Cullom, Speaker Cannon, Senator Wetmore, Representative McCall, Senator Money and Representative Champ Clark.

The House defeated the bill introduced by Representative Youngs, of Michigan, giving the Long Sault Development Company the right to erect dams in the St. Lawrence River, near Long Sault, Barnhart and Sheik islands, so as to utilize the water power of that stream. It was asserted in debate that the so-called "alumina trust" was back of the bill, and proposed to make an investment of \$1,000,000. The State of New York has granted a charter and waterfront rights to the company. The only interest of the United States, it was declared, was to preserve navigation. The opponents of the bill urged that the rights granted by the United States should be limited to fifty years. Amendments being out of order, they voted the measure down.

The Humphrey bill authorizing the use of an army transport to carry Red Cross and other supplies from Seattle to the famine districts of China was passed to-day.

The House passed the Senate bill providing for the inspection of locomotive boilers on interstate railroads, in accordance with rules adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

SENATE PASSES BILL

Votes \$25,000 for Aeroplanes on Mexican Border.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Feb. 7.—The Army appropriation bill, carrying slightly less than \$4,000,000, was passed by the Senate to-day without serious objection and with few amendments. In accordance with the request of the War Department officials, \$25,000 of the amount appropriated for aeroplanes was made immediately available to provide for the purchase of machines in connection with the Mexican border. An increase of the dental corps and a number of promotions to offset the effects of the old regimental promotion system, by which the advancement of certain officers was retarded, were authorized.

Senator Root took exception to the last amendment. "I don't like to see the army concentrating its attention upon its own rank and its own advantages," he said, raising a point of order. This he withdrew later, but in view of his standing as a former Secretary of War, the remark was interpreted as a warning to Senators to go slow in seeking legislative promotion for officers.

Senator Bacon also objected to the appropriation for vehicles for the army on the ground that many of the officers and their families were using carriages for their own convenience at government expense. He proposed that miles be specified as a means of discouraging this abuse.

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE is the author of a prize story, entitled "The Contest," which will appear in next Sunday's Tribune. Don't miss it.

Lincoln's Birthday

AT ATLANTIC CITY

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE

Pennsylvania R. R.

Leave New York, 11:15 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11

Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car and Steel Coaches.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13.
Leave New York, 11:15 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.
All parlor and dining cars on 8:30 P. M. train. Parlor and Dining Car and Steel Coaches, on 8:30 and 9:30 P. M. trains.
Regular trains leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and 2:00 P. M. and 3:15 A. M. Sundays.

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, February 7.

CAN SENATE ACT?—Every discussion of the Canadian reciprocity agreement by members of the Senate is based on the assumption that it would be impossible for the Senate to pass the McCall resolution at this session of Congress. Any one can kill anything, according to Senators of long experience, and, of course, there will have to be much discussion of this important subject. Nevertheless and notwithstanding, this assumption is not true. The Senate can pass the McCall bill at this session if it wishes to. But right there's the rub. Many Senators, and a very considerable percentage of Republicans, are not in favor of it. But, if they say, "even if we did want to, it would be quite impossible with such men as Senators Hale and Heyburn and a few others implacably opposed." But would it? If a considerable majority of Republican Senators were determined to pass the McCall bill at this session they could find a way. Senator Hale could make much trouble, it is true, and so could Senator Heyburn, but they are not equal to a protracted continuous session. They cannot conduct a filibuster against the wishes of any considerable majority of the Senate, always provided that considerable majority is willing to go to the lengths necessary to achieve its purpose. This is admitted by some Senators, but they do not like to have it said in print. They assert—and there is every reason to accept their word—that if a majority of the Senate wanted to pass the bill at this session, it would be necessary only to get it reported from committee and then insist on continuous consideration until it was passed. The "stand-patners" who are most opposed are far from young. The insurgents who are opposed are younger, but they are more timid, and would hardly dare to resort to obvious filibustering tactics. It would, admittedly, be contrary to all the precedents of the Senate to compel one of the senior members, like Mr. Hale, to yield from sheer physical exhaustion, but it could be done. So, too, in the case of Senator Heyburn. He might talk till he dropped in his place, but that would hardly require more than twenty-four hours. Of course, there is no reason to expect that any such drastic measures will be adopted. But it is a matter of fact and of interest that the contention that it is "an absolute impossibility" to pass the resolution at this session is untrue. And it follows, of course, that the ill-considered assertion of Senators that by calling a special session the President will be powerless to avoid equally contrary to fact.

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE.—The President will not yet answer any question regarding a special session. He believes it to be the solemn duty of the Senate to vote on this proposition at this session. If the Senate rejects it by a frank, open vote there will be little probability of Mr. Taft's calling Congress in special session. But if it seeks to avoid committing itself by burying the agreement in committee the President may be aroused to a state of indignation which will lead him to reconvene Congress. However, the President expects powerful results from the speeches which he and Secretary Knox are to make in support of the proposition this week. He says he is surprised, not at the opposition which the agreement has aroused, but that it is not greater. There is one reasonably powerful and effective body which is doing yeoman's work against the agreement. That is the National Grange. Its leaders have become convinced that grave injury would result to the farmers from reciprocity with Canada. On the other hand, reciprocity with Canada, they believe, would be a great advantage to the farmers outside the grange who favor the agreement. Senator Depew asserts that he is receiving more communications on this subject than he did on the tariff, and he finds they are about evenly divided. All the commercial organizations in New York want the agreement approved. Many of the farmers do not. The grange in Massachusetts is flooding the members of that delegation with protests. On the other hand, many farmers in the West are urging its approval, and some even from along the boundary with Canada.

A SENATE CAUCUS.—Spurred by the action of the caucus of Democrats in the House, the Democrats in the Senate are considering the advisability of holding a caucus. So, too, in the case of Senator Heyburn. He might talk till he dropped in his place, but that would hardly require more than twenty-four hours. Of course, there is no reason to expect that any such drastic measures will be adopted. But it is a matter of fact and of interest that the contention that it is "an absolute impossibility" to pass the resolution at this session is untrue. And it follows, of course, that the ill-considered assertion of Senators that by calling a special session the President will be powerless to avoid equally contrary to fact.

RECEPTION FOR CONGRESS

Few Senators and Representatives Appeared at White House.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Feb. 7.—The President and Mrs. Taft were hosts to-night at the most democratic of all their state receptions and were supposed to have as their guests of honor the ninety-two Senators, with their wives and the members of their families, and the 351 Representatives and seven delegates, with the members of their families. The reception, however, was not attended by the majority of these persons.

When the President and Mrs. Taft gave their first state reception, which is in honor of the diplomats, the latter attend in a body, many of them crossing the ocean to be present. When they entertain in honor of the Supreme Court, the Court, that august body of nine men, and likewise at the reception in honor of the army and navy all the officers in Washington are there. The members of the Senate and House are so little for social laurels that they are the only ones who barter their invitations for favors from their friends or constituents or put them aside without recognition.

In name only was the reception to-night in honor of Congress. The Senators being represented by the Vice-President and Mrs. Sherman and the House by the Speaker and Mrs. Cannon, each with comparatively few followers.

The old excuse given for the "human interest" reception, as the one to-night might be called, was that for years Senators and their wives have objected because they did not hold cards admitting them to the south entrance of the White House, as do the diplomats, members of the Supreme Court and the Speaker and a chosen few. Mrs. Taft heard the plaint, and with a sense of justice and the fitness of things ordered that the Senators and their wives be admitted by the more exclusive entrance. As this was their chief complaint it was thought that they would turn out to-night in a body to show their appreciation. It was not so, however. Some came, some did not, and the Senators, but few went to the White House.

It now appears that the Representatives, especially those of the older ones, who have spent nearly half their lives in the House, have their feelings hurt because they, too, do not hold the exclusive south entrance given in honor of other bodies they have this privilege, and that the members of the House are the only ones so treated. The Representatives and their families and friends are so numerous that if they had their own house, instead of the south entrance being exclusive, it would prove to be the main entrance, while only a fraction of the invited party would enter by the east entrance.

A number of the guests of honor made their last appearance at White House receptions to-night, and there was a touch of sadness in the affair for them. It is not improbable that this kept away many who wished to avoid farewells.

THE PLAGUE IN INNER PEKING.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the Associated Press from Peking says that the plague has broken out in the inner city, and that a Buddhist priest has died from the disease.

RECIPROCITY IN PAPER

Language of Canadian Agreement May Be Changed.

TESTIMONY AT HEARING
Manufacturers Fear That in Present Form Canada May Get Undue Advantage.
(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Feb. 7.—The testimony of the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee, which have been devoted exclusively to representatives of industries opposed to the ratification of the Canadian reciprocity agreement, was relieved somewhat to-day by the appearance of witnesses in favor of the measure.

Additional paper manufacturers, and perhaps a few lumbermen, will be heard in protest to-morrow, but it has become apparent that the attitude of the committee is to report the bill without any material change and in conformity with the agreement between the negotiators.

Today's hearing brought to light an ambiguity in the clause relating to wood pulp and print paper which Representative McCall, author of the bill, has been asked to change to conform to the understanding between the two governments.

Paper manufacturers and others who have studied the agreement closely believe that the language of the agreement is so drawn that the United States may be compelled to admit paper free before Canada complies with her part of the agreement.

Secretary Knox sent a letter to the committee to-day stating that the committee should make the agreement had arrived only a tentative agreement on the paper schedule. It can be changed, he said, without defeating the rest of the agreement and its adjustment can be left to future negotiations or future action of Congress. The committee also prepared to-day a draft of the measure introduced in the Canadian Parliament to put the agreement in force in the Dominion. This shows that Canada holds that American paper and pulp shall not be admitted free into that country until all advances have been removed their restrictions against the exportation of pulp logs.

That was the understanding here when the agreement was completed. It was believed that Canadian paper or pulp would not be admitted into the United States until the Canadian provinces had rescinded their restrictions against exportation of logs. Now, however, it has been strongly represented to the committee, and also to the State Department, that Canada actually the State Department, pulp into this country will get paper and pulp free before the same time will be barred from shipping like logs into the Dominion.

Crown and Private Lands.
The trouble arising over the distinction in Canada between crown lands and private lands and the rulings the Treasury Department here has made on this subject. Where Canadian provinces prohibit the exportation of pulp logs it is from crown lands. The provinces have no power to prohibit the exportation of logs out from private lands.

The Treasury Department has held that even where a province has prohibited the exportation of logs from crown lands the logs from private lands or the paper manufactured from them come in at the lowest rate. On this basis it is feared that the courts will hold that paper from private land timber or from provinces that have no restrictions can come in free, even before the rest of the provinces remove their restrictions.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee said to-day that this was not the opinion they held when the reciprocity agreement was first made public. They are certain also that the commissioners did not hold that opinion. It was intended that no Canadian paper should come in free until all Canadian provinces allowed American mills to have free logs. This was made more apparent, they point out, by the language of the reciprocity measure, which would exclude free admission to Canada of all American paper and all provincial restrictions in respect to the exportation of pulp logs were removed.

"Did not the chairman say that this bill could not be amended?" demanded Representative Fordney at the hearing to-day. Mr. McCall reminded Mr. Fordney that the bill is not to be substantially amended, but that changes in wording, in order that it might conform more closely to the agreement may be made. It was suggested that this particular section might be changed so as to bring out more clearly that reciprocal relations may be delayed so far wood pulp and paper schedules are concerned, the length of the delay being contingent on the action of the Canadian provinces in removing restrictions on the exportation of pulp wood from crown lands. The rest of the agreement, however, it was pointed out by committee members, will not in any way be affected.

A. S. Hall, a Boston lawyer, representing stockholders in the International Paper Company, said that the private lands from which wood and pulp can be obtained in Canada are only one-fifth to one-hundredth as extensive as the crown lands.

Mr. McCullough said that his association included large and small manufacturers of agricultural implements and vehicles. He added that a poll had shown the membership to be in favor of the agreement.

BOYCOTT OF "THE LIBERATOR"

Paper Which Labeled King Forced to Get Another Printer.

Paris, Feb. 7.—A threatened British boycott has made it necessary for Edward H. Jones to find another printer for "The Liberator."

The printing firm which has been doing the work for the paper has been informed by the British Chamber of Commerce here that if they continued the publication of the paper which had labeled King George they would cause the establishment to lose other and more important business.

As certain legal formalities must be complied with before a new printer can undertake the work, the next issue of "The Liberator" probably will be delayed a week.

IOWA FOR SENATORIAL PRIMARIES

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 7.—The Iowa House of Representatives passed the Iowa plan primary bill to-day by a vote of 28 to 18. This will have no bearing on the present senatorial deadlock.

Harrisburg, Penn., Feb. 7.—A resolution directing the Senate from Pennsylvania to vote for the measure now before Congress providing for the direct election of United States Senators by the people was reported negatively to-day by a committee of the lower house of the State Legislature.

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TO RATIFY RECIPROCITY

Canadian Government Party Unanimous in Its Favor.

OPPOSITION IN ENGLAND
Motion to Ask Canada to Postpone Action Until Close of Imperial Conference.
Ottawa, Feb. 7.—Discussion on the Canadian-American reciprocity agreement was not resumed by the Canadian House to-day, as had been planned, owing to the fact that the session was called to close for the winter recess. The discussion was therefore deferred until Thursday.

The followers of the government held a caucus this morning at which the reciprocity arrangement was discussed, and there was a unanimous expression in favor of giving it effect. This assures the success of the measure in Parliament, as the government has a majority of fifty.

London, Feb. 7.—The United States-Canada reciprocity agreement occupies a commanding place in the minds of the members of the new House of Commons. This is made plain not only in Mr. Balfour's demand of yesterday that the government grant time for an exhaustive debate on the matter and for an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne on the subject, but by a great number of interpellations which will be made to-morrow.

Among these will be a request that the Colonial Secretary ask the Canadian government to postpone the ratification of the agreement until the imperial conference has been held.

The members are also anxious to know whether the British Cabinet was consulted in the negotiations between Washington and Ottawa, and whether the United Kingdom will be able under the agreement to send its products to the United States at the same tariff rates enjoyed by Canada.

W. S. Fielding, the Canadian Finance Minister, has sent by cable to London, through Lord Strathcona, a defence of the reciprocity agreement against the attacks of the Unionist press and speakers. He says that reciprocity with the United States has been the policy of all parties in Canada for generations, and the idea that the agreement will seriously affect imports from Great Britain, or Canada's right to deal with British preference as she pleases, is groundless.

The Radicals in the House of Commons are preparing a stubborn resistance to the government's reported intention to ask for an increase of at least \$3,000,000 in the next naval estimate.

TAFT URGES RECIPROCITY

Tells New Englanders It Will Benefit Their Section.

Boston, Feb. 7.—An almost unanimous expression of indorsement of President Taft's message favoring reciprocity with Canada was made by a rising vote at midnight to-night as the closing feature of the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, held at the Hotel Somerset.

The sentiment was incorporated in a telegram and forwarded to President Taft, bearing the indorsement not only of the exchange, but of the Governors of four New England States who were present. Urging the proposed reciprocity agreement with Canada, a message from President Taft had been read over the long distance telephone by his secretary, Charles D. Norton.

Interesting addresses were delivered by four New England Governors—Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts, Aram J. Potbury of Rhode Island, Robert P. Bass of New Hampshire and John A. Mearns of Vermont—on "Reciprocity with Canada," and "The Welfare of New England." The message from the President, which was received with much applause, was as follows:

"I regret that I cannot be present at your dinner and meet the New England Governors. I note that the subject for discussion is 'New England Welfare.' I believe that the welfare of New England is the same as the welfare of the nation and that both require the approval of Canadian reciprocity. Best wishes for the success of your banquet."

"We shall have reciprocity," said Governor Foss. "We may not get it this winter, but it is coming. The people are demanding it. We may have to reconstruct the United States Senate to get it; but the people are already at work on that job, and the direct election of Senators by the people the people at last will get their carried into effect."

In the opinion of Governor Potbury of Rhode Island, reciprocity with Canada and the new message are the most important problems now confronting New England. "I am personally in favor of reciprocity," declared Governor Foss. He called attention to the fact that Rhode Island was the first New England state to become interested in inland waterways.

Governor Mearns of Vermont announced himself in favor of trade with Canada, but stated that in his opinion, careful consideration should be given to the agricultural provisions of the agreement. "Don't bear down too hard on the farmers," said Governor Mearns. "For if you do you will do to your sorrow."

John Marlow, president of the exchange, aroused a cheer when he announced that he had been authorized by the officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to say that within the next five years it will connect New England along a not less than \$100,000,000.

WATCHING ECUADOR'S LOAN

State Department Looking Out For American Interests.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Because of the large American interests in Ecuador, the State Department is taking steps to study all the conditions of a loan which the government of that country is negotiating with a French syndicate. The loan is to be used in connection with the sanitation of Guayaquil, and it is said, also relates to other matters.

The State Department has instructed the American Minister at Quito to forward a complete report on the transaction, which will be examined with a view to the protection of the large American interests in the Quito-Guayaquil railway. The government of Ecuador is heavily indebted to the railway company.

The State Department is also interested in the efficacy of the sanitary measures to be taken at Guayaquil, as the health conditions at that port affect the Canal Zone.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

BRENTANO'S Annual Bargain Sale of BOOKS
During the month of February
Standard Sets
Old & Rare Books
German & French Books
at specially attractive prices
Fifth Ave. and Twenty-seventh St New York

MORE FIGHTING IN HAYTI

Troops Landed at Cape-Simon Moving Toward the City.

Cape Haytien, Feb. 7.—Fighting continues at Trou and Gonaïves. The dispatch boat Nord Alexis arrived here this morning from Gonaïves, where it took on government troops who had been transported to that place by the Allemanina. The troops were landed and are now awaiting the arrival of President Simon, who, at the head of a large force, is marching here by land. He was at Plateau, about ten miles from this city, yesterday.

The commandant of the Cape Haytien district accompanied General Florestal Magloire, who recently was appointed commander of the Haytian army, on an inspection of the city.

FRENCH WARSHIPS FOR HAYTI

Two Vessels of Cruising Squadron Detached to Port-au-Prince.

Port de France, Martinique, Feb. 7.—The cruiser Condé, of the French cruising squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Lajarte, sailed yesterday for Santo Domingo. The Gloire and the Amiral Aube, which were detached to Port-au-Prince.

The sailing of the French cruisers Gloire and Amiral Aube from Port de France, Martinique, for Port-au-Prince, was then in the harbor of Port-au-Prince, M. Carteron, the French Minister, was there to see them off.

It will be recalled that when the Condé was thrown in the revolution of 1904, the French training ship Duguesne Trouin, was then in the harbor of Port-au-Prince. M. Carteron, the French Minister, was there to see them off.

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